

**The Intelligencer.**

BREW & CAMPBELL,  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.  
Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.  
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23.

BUILDING material, including nails, is in good demand at Chicago. Brick quoted at seven dollars to seven dollars and fifty cents per thousand.

BALTIMORE & OHIO stock is now quoted at 203 bid and 205 asked. For Parkersburg branch 18 is asked. For Central Ohio preferred 63 is asked and for common 48 is bid.

ACCORDING to the census West Virginia had in May, 1880, twenty iron establishments, possessing a capital of \$3,918,610, employing 4,121 persons, paying out \$1,541,816 in wages, and producing products amounting to \$6,064,032.

There is no improvement in pig iron, and if anything it has a downward tendency. The Pittsburgh manufacturers of bar and sheet irons complain of a poor demand at unremunerative prices. There is talk of a stop unless an improvement sets in. Nails are in only moderate demand. Notwithstanding the dulness in iron, the demand for coke shows no abatement, and about 50,000 tons per week are marketed. Old rails are selling at \$29 and \$31. There were about 708,534 net tons of old rails consumed in the United States last year.

**Increasing Texas Immigration.**  
A San Antonio correspondent of the New Orleans *Democrat* says: "Railroad officials estimate that 1,000 immigrants daily are pouring through the gate cities of Denison and Texarkana into the Lone Star State. This is absolutely without a parallel in the statistics of immigration, and if continued will give us over one-third of a million annually, and more than 3,500,000 of new citizens before the next census is taken. With our present population, we will then have, in 1890, at the present ratio of increase, over 5,000,000 of inhabitants."

**Prospects for an Executive Session.**  
According to the dispatches President Garfield seems inclined to come to the front and exert a pressure in favor of an executive session. Hence there will probably be another Republican caucus today—Saturday. He finds a number of appointments on his hands which imperatively demand disposition at the hands of the Senate. Among them are one or two appointments to the Supreme bench, where business is suffering by reason of vacancies, and the great accumulation of cases. How to reduce this accumulation in the highest court of the country is a matter of the greatest importance. It is apparent that something must be done at once. The late Justice Strong says that the proposed increase in the number of Justices to twelve will not meet the difficulty.

When the court was organized the cases before it averaged only twenty-four each year; between 1826 and 1830 they rose to fifty-eight a year. In 1836, the number was only thirty-seven. For five years ending with 1850, the average was seventy-one a year. Within the five years ending with 1880, the burden has become overwhelming from an average of three hundred and ninety-one a year. For the last October session, the number of cases set down for argument was eleven hundred and fifty-two. The growth is now more rapid than ever, and cases can not be heard within less than from two and a half to three years after they have been brought into court. The wrong and injustice of such a pressure and of such delay, do not require to be stated; they are obvious and call for speedy remedy.

The fault is not in the members of the court. The task set before them is too great for human nature to perform. The increase of population, of wealth, of mining enterprise, and of interstate corporations will tend to add to the labors of this tribunal, and the appeal for relief can not long be delayed. Congress at its next session ought to perfect the legislation to that end.

What ought the plan to be? Judge Strong objects to an increase of the number of Justices to twelve, as an inadequate provision. The number of opinions to be written by each member would be thus diminished. On the other hand the time occupied in discussion would be extended, the court would be more cumbrous, and even less work could be accomplished, than at present. The scheme introduced into the last Congress by Mr. Manning, for twelve additional justices, divided in three sections, or practically into three courts, is equally objectionable to Judge Strong. Even if it is not an infraction of the Constitution, which provides for one Supreme Court, the difficulty of securing a decision from the combined tribunal, and the natural lack of final confidence in anything less, would be obstacles. Any such division would tend to trouble and weaken respect for our highest tribunal.

The proposition, which Judge Strong advocates is the establishment of a Court of Appeals in each of the nine circuits into which the country is divided, to be intermediate between the Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts. Appeals may be taken to this tribunal from the Circuit Courts and writs of error may be sent from it. In this way it would be easy to restrict the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. As Judge Strong proposes: "Judgments or decrees are to be reviewable in the Supreme Court only when the amount in controversy exceeds \$10,000, or when the case requires the construction of the constitution or a treaty or a statute of the United States, or when the court shall certify that the adjudication involves a legal question of sufficient importance to make it advisable that the final decision should be made by the Supreme Court, or where a writ of error or an appeal may be specially allowed by a judge of that court." Patent and copyright cases would be retained by the Supreme Court, which also would alone send writs of error to the highest courts of States in cases reviewable by it.

The new Court of Appeals should be composed of the Justices of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, with a sufficient number of circuit judges. The district judges are so much occupied that they cannot be called to this duty.

The plan is clear and practical. It promises to meet the requirements of the situation. It provides for some addition to the judicial force and consequently to the cost. This is inevitable. Public

questions often call for decision when delay is very damaging. The interests of authors are vast, and involve communities as well as individuals. With the rapid strides of the nation, progress must be made for enlarging our tribunals and increasing their capacity for dealing with the cases presented.

When December comes the Judiciary Committee of the Senate ought to be prepared with its solution of the problem.

**AN UNMIRLED HAIR DRESSING.**

Producing as Rich and Cleanly Appearance as if Nature had Imparted it. Burnett's Cocaine is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing—kills dandruff, relieves irritation, and promotes a vigorous and healthy growth of the hair. No other compound produces these results.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring extracts consist in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavorings now in the market. For sale by Logan & Co., whole-druggists, Wheeling, W. Va.

THURSDAY

TURNER—On Thursday, April 21, 1881, at 6:30 o'clock a. m., Sam E. Turner, daughter of Benjamin and Sallie Turner, aged 3 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, in Benwood, on Saturday, April 23, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at McMechen's Cemetery.

Our mourn, fond parents, the joys that depart, There is comfort and pleasure in the love that remains.

Turner's heart is broken, but her spirit is basking in love; The beaut of angels have borne it above.

The plant that you raised to smile on earth's gloom, Has fastened its roots in the soil of the tomb.

It smiled in your garden, so bright and so fair, It has climbed over the wall and is blossoming there.

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